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[No. 3.]

FORTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED JANUARY 15, 1861.

Among the distinguished friends of this Society, who, since the last general meeting, have finished their course on earth, we record with profound respect and sorrow the name of JOSEPH GALES, Esq., senior editor of the *National Intelligencer*, a member for several years of the Board of Managers, and since, for a longer period, a Vice President of the Society. The services cheerfully rendered by Mr. Gales to this Institution were of inestimable value. His commanding intellect, and heart warm with sentiments of philanthropy, enabled him to appreciate the grandeur of its object, and disposed him, through the columns of his most able journal, to exhibit it in its various multiplied relations, and strengthen public confidence in its wisdom and benevolence.

To him was the cause of the Society indebted, in a season of great peril, for the defence and support of Mr. ASHMUN, who, through his influence and earnest recommendation, was appointed first colonial agent in Liberia, and thus enabled to give vigor and permanency to that then feeble and disturbed community, and nobly to vindicate his own character and fame.

In the decease of the Rev. CORTLANDT VAN RENNSALAER, D. D., of Burlington, N. J., a Vice President of the Society; of the Rev. ROBERT S. FINLEY, of Talladega, Ala., (though a native and long a

resident of New Jersey; of the Rev. J. W. ELLINGWOOD, D. D., of Bath, Me.; and of Rev. HUGH McMILLAN, D. D., of Cedarville, Ohio, this Society is deprived of friends to whose decision of purpose, earnest and persevering labors, and ever ardent benevolence, the cause of African Colonization is largely indebted.

Mr. Finley, animated by the spirit of his venerable father, the principal founder of the Society, devoted several years of his life to its interests in the Western and Southwestern States, and by his impressive addresses, persuasive conversation, his arguments, and appeals through the press, induced thousands to consider the reasonableness and magnificent promise of the scheme. Others may have been as decided in their attachment as he, but few so realized the Divine agency in the enterprise, or the inestimable good which Providence would confer by it upon two quarters of the world.

It was stated in the last Report that the Ship of the Society left Baltimore on the 2d of November. On the 14th of December, she arrived at Cape Mount, and on the 16th at Monrovia. Of her sixty-three emigrants, thirty-two proceeded to Careysburg, five to St. Paul's River, and twenty-six to Sinou. On the 21st of April, the Society's Agent, Mr. Dennis, wrote:

"The last emigrants to Careysburg are doing well, none of them have died, and nearly all are now in their own houses."

On the 5th of March, the *Stevens* returned to Baltimore, and on the 21st of April, with 147 emigrants, proceeded to the mouth of the Savannah River, Georgia, at which point, (having arrived on the 30th, and all things being arranged for despatch by the Financial Secretary,) she received on board a company of 81 persons from that State, and on the 2d of May spread her sails for Liberia. Of this entire expedition, 186 were slaves emancipated, and 92 born free. Upon seventy-three of these the great gift of freedom was bestowed by a single individual, A. Cuthbert, Esq., of Jasper County, Ga., son of an eloquent member (now deceased) of the U. S. Senate from that State. Mr. Cuthbert cheerfully and liberally supplied his people with such articles for housekeeping, tools and implements of husbandry, as must enable them to enter upon their life in Liberia with fair prospects of success. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Payne and family, with health improved by their visit of a few months to the United States, returned by this opportunity to Cape Palmas. Several returning Liberians were also among the passengers. Of the emigrants, 173 landed at Monrovia and proceeded immediately to the interior settlement of Careysburg.

The *Stevens* returned to Baltimore on the 20th of September, with a full cargo of palm oil, coffee, sugar, and molasses, but without passengers, owing to her ill condition, which compelled the captain to employ several Kroomen for the pumps, and to hasten home for repairs.

On the 1st of November, this fine ship took her departure on her ninth voyage with 80 emigrants, three recaptured Africans, and several cabin passengers. Among these last were Dr. James Hall and daughter, with her friend Miss Sumner, hoping for renewed health from the voyage; and the Rev. C. C. Hoffman and family, returning to their missionary home at Cape Palmas.

Of these emigrants, all, with three exceptions, were born free. They were a respectable body of people, mostly accustomed to agriculture, and selecting for their home the flourishing interior settlement of Careysburg. The annexed tables show the States from which the emigrants of the last year came, and the names of those to whom many were indebted for their freedom.

Eighth Voyage.

| STATE. | BORN FREE. | SLAVE. | BY WHOM EMANCIPATED. |
|------------------------|------------|--------|---|
| Pennsylvania - - - | 39 | — | |
| Massachusetts - - - | 1 | — | |
| District of Columbia - | 1 | — | |
| Maryland - - - - | 2 | — | |
| Do. - - - - | — | 2 | By Harper Young. |
| Virginia - - - - | — | 16 | Will of Wilson B. Clarke. |
| Do. - - - - | — | 1 | Bought by his wife, children and friends. |
| Do. - - - - | — | 2 | By Miss F. C. Burwell. |
| Do. - - - - | — | 1 | Purchased by his wife. |
| Do. - - - - | — | 18 | Will of Capt. Adams. |
| Do. - - - - | 3 | — | |
| Do. - - - - | — | 1 | Purchased by his wife: |
| South Carolina - - - | 26 | — | |
| Connecticut - - - - | 1 | — | |
| Tennessee - - - - | — | 3 | By Mary Sharp. |
| Do. - - - - | — | 5 | Will of J. E. Stephenson. |
| Kentucky - - - - | — | 1 | By Miss Sarah Logan. |
| Georgia - - - - | — | 73 | By A. Cuthbert, Esq. |
| Do. - - - - | — | 5 | Will of Mrs. Martha |
| Do. - - - - | — | 3 | Moderwell. |
| Mississippi - - - - | 15 | — | |
| Illinois - - - - | 7 | — | |
| Iowa - - - - | 2 | — | |
| | 97 | 131 | |

Ninth Voyage.

| STATE. | BORN FREE. | SLAVE. | BY WHOM EMANCIPATED. |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| Connecticut - - | 5 | - | Emancipated by D. H. Given. |
| Pennsylvania - - | 32 | - | |
| Wisconsin - - - | 7 | - | |
| Illinois - - - - | 10 | - | |
| Do. - - - - - | - | 1 | |
| Ohio - - - - - | 1 | - | By J. M. C. Irvin. |
| Georgia - - - - | 5 | - | |
| North Carolina - | 17 | - | |
| Kentucky - - - | - | 2 | |
| | 77 | 3 | |
| Recaptured Africans, 3. | | | |

The recent revival of the African Slave Trade has excited the regrets and indignation of all the friends of humanity and the special attention of our Government. The proposal long since made by the United States to mark this inhuman trade as a capital offence against the common law of Nations, has not yet received the sanction of all the Christian Governments, nor has Great Britain enforced her treaties with Spain on the subject, which (since the introduction of African slaves is almost exclusively confined to her dominions) would go far towards its entire suppression. Our Government has recently acquired great advantages against this traffic, from the substitution of small, swift, armed steamers, in place of large sailing ships, on the coasts both of Africa and Cuba; and more Africans have been recaptured within the last six months than in any former equal period. In April and May last, Lieut. Craven, of the steamer *Mohawk*, captured the bark *Wildfire*; Lieut. Com. Stanley, of the *Wyandotte*, the brig *William*; and Capt. Maffit, of the *Crusader*, the bark *Bogota*: from which three vessels were landed at Key West 1,432 Africans. The President of the United States, on the 19th of May, in a special message to Congress, brought the condition of those landed from the *Wildfire*, to its consideration, and declaring it probable, "judging from the increased activity of the slave trade, and the vigilance of our cruisers, that several similar captures may be made before the end of the year," recommended "that an appropriation should be granted, large enough to cover such contingencies."

"The period," (he adds,) "has arrived, when it is indispensable to provide some specific legislation for the guidance of the Executive on the subject. With this view I would suggest that Congress might authorize the President to enter into a general agreement with the Colonization Society, binding them to receive, on the coast of Africa, from our Agent there, all the captured Africans which may be delivered to him, and to maintain them for a limited period, upon such terms and conditions as may combine humanity towards these unfortunates with a just economy. This would obviate the necessity of making a new bargain with every new capture, and would prevent delay and avoid expense in the disposition of the captured. The law might then provide that in all cases, where this may be practicable, the captor should carry the negroes directly to Africa, and deliver them to the American Agent there, afterwards bringing the captured vessel to the United States for adjudication."

In pursuance of these recommendations of the President, the following amendatory Act was passed, and is on this subject the present law:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave-trade."

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to enter into contract with any person or persons, society or societies, or body corporate, for a term not exceeding five years, to receive from the United States, through their duly constituted agent or agents, upon the coast of Africa, all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave-trade by commanders of the United States' armed vessels, and to provide the said negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color with comfortable clothing, shelter, and provisions, for a period not exceeding one year from the date of their being landed on the coast of Africa, at a price in no case to exceed one hundred dollars for each person so clothed, sheltered, and provided with food: *Provided*, That any contract so made as aforesaid may be renewed by the President from time to time as found necessary, for periods not to exceed five years on each renewal.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to issue instructions to the commanders of the armed vessels of the United States, directing them, whenever it shall be practicable, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to proceed directly to the coast of Africa, and there deliver to the agent or agents of the United States all negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave-trade, afterwards bringing the captured vessels and persons engaged in prosecuting the slave-trade to the United States for trial and adjudication.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to take immediate

measures, in his discretion, in accordance with existing laws, and with the provisions of the first section of this act, for removing to the coast of Africa, and there providing with food, shelter, and clothing, for a term not exceeding one year from the date of landing in Africa, the captured Africans recently landed in the southern district of Florida, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

The Hon. Secretary of the Interior, to whom the execution of this law was entrusted by the President, lost no time in completing a contract with this Society, through the Rev. William McLain, Financial Secretary, for the conveyance of these unfortunate Africans in the best ships, supplied with all the means of health and comfort on the voyage, from Key West to Liberia, and their support and instruction for twelve months after their arrival.

Three large ships—the *Castillian*, of 1,000 tons, the *South Shore*, of 941 tons, and the *Star of the Union*, of 1,057 tons—were chartered in New York at the cost of \$37,500, and with supplies for the voyage and the subsequent support of these Africans, to the value of \$60,778.98, dispatched to Key West to convey them with the least possible delay to Liberia.

Before these ships had anchored at Key West, sorrow, suffering and disease,* the usual sad attendants upon the victims of the slave trade, had reduced the number of these poor Africans from 1,492 to 1,138; and though the Government sent an Agent in each of the chartered ships, and the Society a physician, to watch over their interests and guard their health, of the 1,138 who were received on board at Key West, but 893 were landed in Liberia. The Agent of the U. S. Government for Recaptured Africans, the Rev. John Seys, resident at Monrovia, devoted himself assiduously to the welfare of these Africans, while much sympathy and kindness were expressed towards them by the people of Liberia.

The unexpected arrival at Monrovia, on the 8th of August, of the *Storm King*, with 619 slaves, captured by the Steamer *San Jacinto*, Capt. Dornin, and within twenty-four hours thereafter of the ship *Erie*, a prize to the Steamer *Mohican*, Lieut. J. W. Dunnington, having 867 slaves on board, and the well founded expectation of speedy accessions, by other captures, to these numbers, excited serious apprehension and alarm in the Government and among the citizens of Liberia; and by the earliest opportunity President Benson informed the Society of the facts in the case, and of the great evils he considered inevitable from the introduction into that small civilized

community of large numbers of liberated barbarians, unless means should be amply supplied by the United States and the control of them be exclusively confided to the Liberian Government. In view of the communications of President Benson, of the Rev. John Seys, and others, and in accordance with the recommendation of the New York State Colonization Society, the Executive Committee invited a special meeting of the Board of Directors, to consider the relations of this Society to the recaptured Africans and Liberia, and to adopt such measures as should be judged best for the interests of all concerned.

On the 24th of October the Directors met in this city, when a statement, with despatches and documents, was submitted by the Executive Committee, and the whole subject demanding consideration, referred to a special committee, who, the next day, presented the following report and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WASHINGTON CITY, *October 25, 1860.*

To the Board of Directors of the A. Col. Society :

GENTLEMEN :

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of the relations of the American Colonization Society and the Republic of Liberia, concerning recaptured Africans, and especially what action of the Board of Directors is necessary and proper under existing circumstances, have agreed to present the following report, and propose the accompanying resolution for adoption :

“The interests of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, are, in the judgment of the Committee, identical in relation to Recaptured Africans, as in all other respects. The safety and peace of the Commonwealth, and the wisest provision for the support and training to civilized habits of the Recaptives, are alike to be sought.

“By reference to the Articles of Agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, entered into by the Directors of the Society and the Commissioners of the Republic, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848, and which, if ratified by the Government of Liberia within the space of twelve months from the date thereof, were to be binding both on the Society and the Republic, it appears that article 4th provided that ‘Recaptured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support.’

“This agreement was ratified, with certain explanations by the Government of Liberia, by resolution of its Senate bearing date March 2, 1849, [in which ratification,] to prevent subsequent misunderstanding, and to make more clear the meaning of sections 7 and 9 of article 1, and article 4.

"The ratified treaty, thus explained, was received by this Society, and no objections were made to the proposed explanations. By the acquiescence of this Board, and by the action under this Agreement as explained by both parties, it might be fairly supposed that they were accepted by the Board, though no formal resolutions to that effect appear to have been adopted.

"Ten years after the forming of this agreement, for the first time, the practical question arose as to the rights and relations of the parties under article 4th, when the Government of the United States returned to Africa the Recaptured Africans of the *Echo*, in the *Niagara*, and landed them in the Republic of Liberia, under a contract with the Society to support them one year.

"The question as to the relations between this Society and the Government of Liberia, in regard to this matter, was, at the session of the Board of Directors held in January, 1859, referred to a committee, consisting of the President of the Society and the Executive Committee, to report some proper mode of settling it.

"In the absence of President Latrobe from the meeting in January last, no action was taken on the subject.

"By the numerous captures of slavers which have been made since the Board adjourned, and the landing in Liberia of some twenty-three hundred Africans, increased excitement has arisen in Liberia, accompanied by alarm for the future safety of the Republic, should the American cruisers continue to act with equal vigor and land their cargoes.

"By numerous letters recently received from President Benson and others, it is apparent that a decision on the whole subject ought no longer to be delayed; your committee, therefore, recommend for the adoption of this Board the following resolution:

"Whereas, by the resolution of the Senate of Liberia, dated on the 2d of March, 1849, the agreement made between the Commissioners on the part of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, in New York, on the 20th of July, 1848, was ratified upon the explanations given by the said Commissioners, and set forth at length in said resolution; and whereas doubts have arisen whether the silent acquiescence of this Society in said explanations is a sufficient expression of concurrence on its part to give validity to said articles of agreement, therefore, to exclude all possibility of doubt in the premises,

"*Be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society*, That they hereby expressly concur in the explanations aforesaid, and do consent that the articles of agreement aforesaid shall have at all times the effect therein suggested.

"We thus formally ratify the agreement, as explained by the Senate of Liberia, and remove all doubt as to its validity.

"In accordance with the spirit of the foregoing resolution, and to carry out its object, we also submit the following resolutions for the adoption of the Board:

"*Resolved*, That this Society agree to transfer to the Liberian Government the execution of its contracts for one year's support and

care of the recaptives which were landed in Liberia during the months of August and September, 1860, holding it bound, as proposed by President Benson, faithfully to fulfill all our obligations assumed in said contracts.

Resolved, That so long as it may be deemed expedient to land recaptured Africans in Liberia, and the Government of the United States desire to employ the agency of this Society in the care and support of recaptured Africans in Liberia, and it can be done in harmony with the Government of Liberia, this Society will continue to commit to that Government the execution of such contracts with the United States Government.

Resolved, That this Society does not desire to make a profit in the transaction of this work of humanity, whether as the agent of the United States Government or as aiding the Liberian Government, and that inasmuch as for a long period the youthful recaptives will require care and be a source of expense to the Liberian Government, we recognize the justice of receiving and holding all money devoted by the Government of the United States to their support, subject to the use and order of the authorities of Liberia, to be drawn by such person and on such terms as may be agreed upon by said Government and this Board.

Resolved, That this Board recommend to the Republic of Liberia, in order to assure all parties interested as to the wise and safe disposal of the recaptives, and the faithful expenditure of the funds for their best interests, to provide by act of the Legislature for the appointment of Commissioners for recaptured Africans, whose duties shall be fully defined by law.

Resolved, That any money now in the Society's treasury unexpended of the appropriations made by Congress at its last session, be placed at the control of the Government of Liberia, or expended at its direction, on condition said Government binds itself to fulfill all the obligations imposed on this Society by the United States Government for the support and care of the recaptives for one year: and on the further condition that the emigrant agent of this Society, and the agent of the United States for recaptured Africans, shall at all times have full privilege to examine into the care and disposition of the recaptured while in pupilage, and their representations of any neglect or injustice, properly made to the Liberian Government, shall be attended to, and due correction applied.

Resolved, That in instances where apprenticed recaptives are treated with cruelty, or their education, food, or clothing, as provided for in the indentures, are not furnished, on the complaint of this Society's agent, or the United States agent, examination shall be made and the indentures forfeited.

Resolved, That this Board expresses its earnest desire and trust, that the recaptured may be so cared for as to become fully incorporated as a portion of the civilized Christian community of Liberia, with all the rights of its native born citizens.

Resolved, In order to perfect the arrangements referred to in the foregoing resolutions, Dr. James Hall be, and he is hereby, ap-

pointed a Commissioner of the American Colonization Society, to convey them to the Government of Liberia, and to enter into such a contract with the latter as shall carry them into full effect, to be binding from its date, but subject to modification, if, on being hereafter submitted to this Board, there should seem to be occasion therefor.

“*Resolved*, That should it be in the power of the Financial Secretary, Rev. William McLain, to leave the United States for Africa, along with Dr. Hall, he be united with the latter in the commission now created.”

Dr. James Hall, appointed Commissioner to carry into complete effect with the Government of Liberia the views of the Directors, sailed in the *Stevens* on the first of November for that Republic; and upon the distinguished ability and prudence of this gentleman, and his large experience in African affairs, the Committee and friends of the Society rely for the accomplishment of the objects of his mission, in a manner most satisfactory. In the ship with the Commissioner were sent supplies to the value of more than \$14,000, for the recaptured Africans.

Under date of October 31, 1860, President Benson informs the Society of the capture of the bark *Cora* by the U. S. Ship *Constellation*, and the landing from her of 644 slaves, and that 616 slaves had been landed from the brig *Bonita*, a prize to the U. S. Ship *San Jacinto*.

“So that,” says the President, “we have had landed in the Republic, within about two months, nearly four thousand recaptives, of whom this Government will have to render an account in the future, both in this and the next world. We are alarmed! yet we tremblingly received them in Liberia, under the firm belief that the American Colonization Society will, with characteristic justice and benevolence, promptly accede to, and have carried out, the plan and arrangements proposed and fully set forth in my communications by the *Storm King*, and the *President Benson*. Pray relieve us without delay. In addition to humanity, nothing has tended to influence this Government to allow such a number of wild savages to be landed here in our communities before the proper understanding and provision, than the unwavering confidence this Government has in the justice, benevolence and purity of motives of the American Colonization Society; that our patrons, by whom during so many years of anxiety and discouragement, we were fostered, would do right by acting justly toward Liberia.”

The following table shows the number of Africans captured, the number landed in Liberia, the mortality which occurred in the intervening period, and exhibits something of the cruel effects of the slave trade:

Grand Cape Mount; 30 to Grand Bassa; 25 to Sinou; 30 to Cape Palmas, and the balance (75) kept in Monrovia and the rural settlements up the river. I went down the coast myself with them. Now, of all these people, we can give account to the best of our knowledge, based on careful counting and research.

"The people of Cape Palmas, are alive, well, contented, and improving rapidly: this has been said by Rev. Mr. Hoffman, and published; and Bishop Burns would have furnished me with a written statement of a similar character, but the unexpected despatch of the Bonita, and her sailing to-day, prevents him.

"The people of Grand Cape Mount are all alive and well. One man found a wife in the cargo of the Erie, and it was a rare gratification to me to let him have her immediately.

"At Sinou two have died; their graves can be pointed out to the correspondent at Key West, and if he ever visits us he would learn that two of these Congoes of the Echo, are married to American wives. Of those left here, two deaths occurred, as far as my knowledge extends. One boy who had been attached to the family of the Rev. John Roberts, and one girl bound to a Mrs. Afons, who died of small pox. The remainder are to be seen and known, giving evidence of the wisdom and humanity of that Government which, at such an outlay, snatched them from endless bondage, and sent them here to be free and happy.

"The sheer ignorance of this Key West correspondent will appear, when it is told that Congo River is some 1,968 miles from Monrovia, that the value of fifty slaves would be expended in journeying by land from here to take one back to be resold; that the journey would be dangerous in the extreme to any Liberian; and lastly, that to go by sea to carry a slave is an impracticability. No vessel trades between this place and Congo River." * * * *

That a single doubt exists of the general wisdom and benevolence of our Government towards the Recaptured Africans, is a cause for deep regret. The misery and mortality which have prevailed among them for a time after their capture, are the natural consequences and results of the African Slave Trade. The policy of the Federal Government, and the endeavors of this Society, are directed to alleviate their distresses, civilize their habits, improve their condition, and confer upon them the inestimable blessings of Christian character and Christian hope. Liberia was founded to become a home for them, as well as for our free colored population. In no other region will be found a soil and climate so well adapted to their health and comfort, truer friends, or equal advantages. The wisdom and benevolence of Virginia statesmen first urged the adoption by the Federal Government of its present humane policy towards Recaptured Africans: it has met with general approbation, and we trust will long continue to illustrate the kindness and liberality of our country towards those

cast in wretchedness and helplessness upon its care. Here it may be proper to remark, that the sum allowed by the Government to the Society for the Africans sent out in the *Niagara* was \$150 each, a sum, as stated by the President, much less than when the Government managed the business by its own Agents. "But," says the Report of the Massachusetts Society, "the price needs no apology. It costs \$75 each, on an average, to carry over civilized emigrants and take care of them six months, when we can foresee our own business and make economical arrangements, charging nothing for accommodations and facilities which have already cost large amounts. To take care of totally uncivilized paupers, provide for all of them a year, and be responsible for the education and support of the children till of age, at twice that sum, and to do this whenever called upon, and not able even to guess when the call may come, or for how many we must provide, is doing the work as cheap as the Government ought to desire."

We regret that the sum of \$150 each for the care and support of the recaptives sent from Key West, failed to receive the sanction of the Senate, and that \$100 was substituted as the price.

In the early part of the year, the Executive Committee instructed the Traveling Secretary, the Rev. John Orcutt, to visit the West, and ascertain the condition of certain free persons of color from Arkansas, make known to them the advantages of Liberia, and inform them that ten thousand dollars were appropriated by the Society to aid any respectable numbers of their families who might decide to seek homes in that Republic.

Mr. Orcutt found a portion of the free colored population of the West disposed to consider the subject, and some of the most intelligent and respectable preparing to emigrate.

The last Reports of the New York and Massachusetts Societies, express decided opinions, that the disposition of our free colored people to emigrate to Liberia is increasing, and must continue to increase.

"Aroused," says the New York Report, "by late events to consider their prospects in America, seeing no probability of an early solution of the difficulties in their situation, to some extent becoming acquainted with the magnitude of Africa, and its resources of wealth, and above all convinced, by undeniable facts, of the prosperity and success of Liberia, our free colored population are, to an extent far beyond that of any former period, ready to go forth and take possession of their inviting inheritance. With this promise of future emigration, the Society will need in coming years an enlarged stream of voluntary benevolence, and thus urge forward to far greater results a work already so well begun."

The Massachusetts Report enumerates several reasons, producing a conviction in the minds of our most intelligent and thoughtful free colored people, that "Africa offers the most encouraging prospect of a satisfactory home. Thither the most intelligent and enterprising among them are annually going, and must continue to go in increasing numbers, and the performance of our duty towards them will require increasing means."

From the Report of the Pennsylvania Society we learn that the prejudice of the colored population of that State is giving way, and many desire to help forward the work of an African nationality. Hence a larger emigration of this class has taken place the last twelve months, than previously during any equal period.

We have sought in vain from Liberia exact and complete statistical information in regard to population, education, commerce, agriculture, occupations, and results of mechanical industry, and can report only general statements of decided progress in all that adds vigor and prosperity to a State.

At the National Fair, held in March last at Bassa, but two counties (owing to difficulty of communication at that season with that place) were represented. Yet the "articles exhibited are reported as of greater variety, of better quality, and of larger quantity, than at any previous Fair. Cotton, white and brown sugar, coffee of a very superior quality, cattle and poultry, vegetables and fruits of extraordinary growth, as well as numerous specimens of manufacturing and mechanical skill, gratified the eyes of the visitors."

Some of the native chiefs have engaged in the cultivation of cotton, and at their own request been supplied with seed by the President. In compliance with a resolution of the Directors, at their meeting last year, a few agricultural implements, and among them four cotton gins, have been placed for sale at cost in the public store at Monrovia.

Of the commerce of Liberia, our returns are imperfect. For the year ending September 30, 1859, the custom house of the port of Monrovia shows a total of imports of - - - \$143,854
Exports, - - - - - 190,369
Excess of exports, - - - - - 46,515

Of the imports, \$86,651 was from the United States, \$31,908 from Great Britain, \$24,634 from Hamburg, \$439 from Amsterdam, and \$222 from Italy. Of the exports, \$60,493 was to the United States, \$62,996 to Great Britain, \$65,565 to Hamburg, and \$1,315 to Sierra Leone.

The exports were, 495,194 gallons of palm oil, 333 tons of camwood, 2,335 pounds of ivory, 19,474 pounds of sugar, 10,707 gallons of molasses, 1,007 pounds of coffee, and 775 bushels of palm kernels.

From five other ports of entry in Liberia, returns have not been received, yet one of them, Bassa, is known to be a principal mart for the palm oil and coffee trade. The failure of our Government to admit Liberian vessels to our ports on the same terms as those of other most favored nations, and on which our vessels are admitted to hers, disposes the Liberians to seek from England their supplies. It has been well said, "The Liberians would be good customers to the United States, for which they have every preference, if they were allowed to be such. They would purchase our manufactured goods of all kinds, and pay for them in their ivory, camwood, palm oil, indigo, sugar and coffee. But the course of our Government shuts out the Liberian customer, and drives him to England, where he finds encouragement." "You will see," says President Benson in May last, "by the *Herald*, that two Liberian vessels, the brig *E. N. Roye* and the schooner *Moses Shepperd*, left here last week with full cargoes of Liberian produce for England. This we may regard as a mere beginning."

The influence of the Liberian Government over the native tribes under its authority and beyond its jurisdiction, continues to increase, and is attended with the growth of civilization and its precious fruits of good order, industry, comfort, and peace. Under the "act to maintain peace and enforce order upon the highways of the Territory," President Benson announced his purpose to have the barricades of the towns in the Cape Mount district demolished, and subsequently he visited that place, summoned the hostile chiefs to meet in a convention, heard their complaints, reconciled their differences, enforced the principles of justice, and taught the lesson of peace. Wars had raged among these chiefs for many years, and no one, says the *Liberia Herald*, that considers the destruction, avarice, and horror of the slave-trade, and its blighting effects upon all the interests of the country, can fail to rejoice that peace is restored, and so much good accomplished without any resort to force. The removal of the barricades made all to realize that the Government of Liberia was their common safe-guard, nor was the presence and decisions of the President less effectual in the peaceful adjustment of difficulties between several chiefs to the leeward, at New Sesters, Trade Town, and Grand Bassa proper. Fines were imposed on several chiefs for their delinquences, and promptly paid.

In allusion to the fact that a tax of one dollar had been imposed, with the consent of the chiefs, on each male adult under their authority, President Benson says, the townships within this Republic, with few exceptions, are amply provided with schools, yet it is my purpose, so soon as the taxation law begins to operate among the aborigines, to establish, under the jurisdiction of an existing law, at least one common school in each county, the number to be increased in proportion as circumstances may justify, for the special, though not exclusive tuition of native youth.

It is a fact of much interest that funds to the amount of more than \$80,000, are held in trust by an incorporated Society in Massachusetts, and by the New York State Colonization Society, for the establishment and support of Liberia College, the whole of which is yielding a satisfactory income. The funds held in New York support a number of students at the Alexander High School, in Monrovia, and other Institutions.

The friends of Africa must rejoice to know that scholars at the Alexander High School, at Monrovia, are instructed in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, and that in various Missionary Seminaries in Liberia and at Sierra Leone, as well as on other parts of that coast, native Africans are in the process of education, not only for commercial business and various secular professions, but for the Holy Ministry of Christ.

On the 20th of June last, arrived at Monrovia a small and beautiful steamer, the *Seth Grosvenor*, Capt. Reimer, built and sent to Liberia by the New York State Colonization Society, in compliance with the order of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, a mercantile firm of Monrovia, and intended to be used in conveying the mails, freight and passengers, from one point of the coast of that Republic to the other. Her arrival diffused universal joy.

"Whether," says the *Liberia Christian Advocate*, "she proves successful to the extent of her owners' expectations, we hail her as the certain harbinger and pledge of other early coming vessels, adopting her means of locomotion, but arranging themselves side by side with the white-winged crafts, for the furtherance of African civilization and improvement."

The building ordered by the Directors to be erected for the business and accommodation of this Society, is nearly completed, and may be left to speak for itself, of the skill and taste of the architect, and of the ability and fidelity of the gentlemen to whom was confided

the progress and management of the work. The responsibilities in this case have been discharged with cheerfulness, and at an expense of time and labor which must be highly appreciated by the Directors and by all the friends of the Institution. For the following description of this building we are indebted to Mr. Neilson, the architect:

The site of the new building, which will contain, with other apartments, the offices of the American Colonization Society, fronts twenty-five feet on Pennsylvania avenue, and eighty-two feet nine inches on $4\frac{1}{2}$ street, at the southwest intersection.

As the building is intended to produce the largest revenue that can be obtained from it without interfering with its use as an office for the Society, the whole ground floor is appropriated to business purposes, and consists of one store fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, sixty-feet in depth, with an average width of twenty feet, having a handsome entrance on the avenue, and a wider one, for heavy goods, about midway of the store, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ street. This last entrance also communicates with the cellar of the store. There are, on $4\frac{1}{2}$ street, three stores, one twenty-four feet by fifteen feet, one sixteen feet by nineteen, one sixteen feet by fifteen feet, all provided with good cellars. The entrance to the offices and upper rooms is on the angle of the streets. The main stair ascending almost from the door, is five feet wide and of easy rise, leading in one flight to the second story, which contains the offices of the Society—three rooms, en suite, making a length of sixty feet, on an average width of seventeen feet. These rooms contain a good brick fire-proof safe, and have water and the usual conveniences of gas, etc., and are furnished with fire-places. On the same floor are two good offices, one twenty-seven feet by sixteen feet, and one twenty-four feet by fifteen feet, accessible from the corridor, perfectly lighted and ventilated, and furnished with fire-places.

The third story which is fourteen feet high in clear pitch, is reached by a continuance of the same five-feet-wide easy stairway. It contains one very good office, about twenty-five feet by twenty-four feet, fronting on the avenue, and on $4\frac{1}{2}$ street, also the large meeting Hall and Committee rooms. The Hall is thirty-eight feet by twenty-six, has abundant closets and a Committee room of twenty-four feet by fifteen feet. At this story the stair changes to a more simple one in two flights, each four feet wide, lighted from above, covering, at the landing, water-closets and other water fixtures, and leading to the fourth and last story: this is divided into three large and three medium sized rooms, all of good pitch, well lighted, supplied with chimney flues, and all opening on well ventilated passages. The roof which is flat is separated from the fourth story by a considerable air space.

The building is most substantially constructed. On a heavy stone foundation, laid in hydraulic cement, stands the first story of cast-iron. The upper part of the building, on both fronts, being of light colored and dark freestones mixed, backed by thick walls of brick in

cement. Wherever possible, the partition walls are of brick, and the whole structure is separated at the roof, from surrounding buildings, by a fire-wall substantially coped with brick in cement. The roof is covered with tin.

The style of the building is Italian. The windows of the second, third, and fourth stories, are arched, and are capped and enriched; the building is divided by ranges of quoins separating the fronts, and covered by a dentil cornice and ballustrade.

The Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Traveling Secretary of the Society, has continued his earnest and judicious efforts in New England with his usual success. He reports favorably of the state of public sentiment in the States visited.

The Rev. FRANKLIN BUTLER has done much during the year to awaken new interest in the cause in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; in each of which exist at present State Societies, well disposed to second endeavors to aid the influence of the Society and increase its funds.

The Rev. B. O. PLIMPTON and J. C. STOCKTON, Esq., have been engaged in northern Ohio with their usual zeal and success.

The attention* of the Directors has been repeatedly invited to the subject of establishing a settlement on the highlands east of Bassa, purchased some years ago by the New Jersey State Colonization Society, nor have the Executive Committee neglected any reasonable means for the accomplishment of this object. They sought the sanction and co-operation of President Benson, and early in the year resolved, in compliance with the wishes of the New Jersey Society, to expend the funds it had kindly advanced in opening a road and preparing the way for this new interior settlement. They appealed earnestly, through the Repository, to the free people of color; exhibiting to them the multiplied and great advantages of such settlement, trusting that a few respectable families would consent to become pioneers in the enterprise. This hope is not yet realized. The Committee cannot doubt that an object so desirable will at no distant day be attained.

The road from the St. Paul's River to Careysburg was for a season suspended, by the action of the Liberian Government, but the Executive Committee of this Society have neglected no proper means for hastening its completion. The opening of this road for wagon communication will greatly diminish the cost of removing emigrants with their stores from Monrovia, as well as prove highly conducive to the trade and prosperity of Careysburg and settlements which may rise in its vicinity.

The Rev. JOHN SEYS, who has devoted so large a portion of his active and earnest Christian life to Liberia, urges that she send her coming and increasing population to the healthy mountains and valleys of the interior.

"Let Careysburg, (he says,) with its rapid improvements and natural resources, be but the beginning of a number of such settlements. Let New Jersey persevere in her settlement of Bassa. Let Pennsylvania furnish us with twenty families and means to locate them on the Junk River, that fine, healthy, rich country, where millions of acres of land invite the immigrant to come, and be rich and happy."

The testimony of the Rev. Francis Burns, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a citizen of that Republic for nearly, if not quite, twenty years, on one or two points, should not be omitted in this Report. Alluding to the reported unhealthiness of the African climate, he writes:

"In good health, no more fears need now be entertained in coming to Liberia, than may be felt by individuals in coming out to reside in the southern cities of the Union. A great many lives are thrown away here, that might be saved with only suitable care on the part of the individuals themselves." Further, he observes, "No doubt exists now, I should suppose, in the mind of any one, that Liberia is naturally and sufficiently affluent in resources to meet the demands of a great people. Developments have been made in nothing on an extensive scale. The means are wanting to do this. But a sufficient number of trials have been made in the several departments of manual labor life, as well as in other directions, about which it is our duty to be concerned to know, forever to settle the question of Liberia's natural capabilities to support and make prosperous and happy a great population."

In the early part of last year, as the Presidential election approached, political orators and writers urged the claims of their respective candidates with vehemence and words of bitter invective and reproaches. The friends of this young Republic feared that intemperance of speech and writing might be succeeded by some public disorders.

In his Inaugural Address, President Benson uttered a few sentences, expressive of his hopes for the future, which the people of the United States will do well to hear:

"Fellow-citizens, in proportion as years increase upon me, do I discover the vastness of the field, and the responsibility of the work marked out by Divine Providence for Liberia upon this continent. Who is it that can look through the vista of the future, without being satisfied that there must in the very nature of things be an extensive expansion of our Territory; co-extensive with which, we trust, will be the diffusion of Religion, letters, and law, and a rapid assimilation."

lation to us, of the teeming tribes of this vast continent, their confederation or consolidation with us—tribes, many of whom, in their seclusion in central Africa, now possess all the essential elements and susceptibilities of a great and noble people; and surely one cannot refrain from indulging in an anticipation almost amounting to a certainty, of a glorious future for Liberia, a future whose glory will exceed the present in brilliancy, far more than the clear noonday does the beclouded morning sun.

“Let our friends in foreign lands, who have for many years anxiously watched our progress; whose prayers and means have for so long a time, been kindly and magnanimously tendered in our behalf; whose solicitude for our well being and success is no less than our own; let them know, let them from this moment receive this declaration most respectfully made unto them, as an assurance emanating from the heart of each individual citizen of Liberia separately, and then again as emanating in the aggregate from every heart united in one, that ‘Liberia will not! cannot! and shall not be disgraced by civil wars!’ Let the declaration of truth go forth to them this day, that their fears of civil war amongst us during the last year were unfounded; such a thought, apprehension or intention could find no place to exist in any Liberian’s head or heart.”

Let, then, this Society thank God and take courage. Let us cherish the principles and policy of its Founders; let us forsake not their way. High above political controversies and sectional prejudices, in the spirit of Christian patriotism and philanthropy, they sought to accomplish the sublimest ends by worthiest means; to unite all true hearts in all the States of this glorious Union in a scheme commending itself to the universal reason, unlimited in the extent and duration of its beneficence. Powerless except by consent, mighty through the popular will; two races are interested in the success of this Society, and Africa with all her millions awaits the blessings which it would communicate, through her returning children—the treasures of civilized institutions, commerce, and the revelations of the Divine Saviour of the world. In the imitation of His example, the establishment and enlargement of His Kingdom is our glory.

Comparatively worthless are all perishable monuments; inexpressibly sublime the deliverance of immortal souls from the bondage of corruption, and their introduction to the perfect liberty of the Sons of God. Then only will the benevolence of this Society be fully realized, when every descendant of Africa shall feel its benignant influence.

Touched with gratitude to the Almighty for his incomparable blessings, may this Nation have grace to achieve the work, surpassing, in the judgment of the wise and good, the glory of the greatest deeds as yet recorded in her Annals!

TO THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR IN KENTUCKY.

Your condition in the State is made more stringent on your past privileges by the operation of the laws of the State that went into operation January 1, 1861. The Kentucky Colonization Society would present to you the best relief, in our judgment, to your political embarrassments. It is a free passage to Liberia, and six months support after you arrive there, and to those of you who have families, ten acres of land, as a free gift, upon the condition you will settle on it, and five acres on the same terms to every unmarried adult, male and female. You shall be placed, at no expense to yourselves, in a good settlement of your own color, from this and other States, back from the sea coast, on high and rolling land, which is rich and well watered. We also give to you the assurances of the laws of Liberia, that, upon taking possession of your land, and the commencement of its improvement for your residence on it, you will have the full right of citizenship in that Republic, whose citizens are only those of your own color. We counsel you to give up your prejudices against Liberia as your home and that of your children. Come to the wise conclusion to examine the advantages and disadvantages to you upon your settlement in Liberia. There is no country that you can select for your home but will have more serious and weighty objections to your making choice of it than can be adduced against Liberia. The Society has erected, in the settlement alluded to in Liberia, suitable buildings for you to live in for six months, and another building expressly, that you may be better attended to when sick. In honesty of mind, and with Christian philanthropy, we make these proposals to you. In like spirit we, ask you to consider them, for it is a time with you for sober thought, where should our best and permanent home be? Your inquiries for information about Liberia will be answered by Rev. Alexander M. Cowan, Agent of the Society, by writing to him at Frankfort, Kentucky. He has visited Liberia, to know from his own observation its true condition.

By order of the Board of Managers of the Society.

HENRY WINGATE, *President*.

GEORGE W. LEWIS, *Secretary*.

FRANKFORT, January 26, 1861.

THE PEOPLE OF COLOR.

Copies of pamphlet edition of "An address to the colored people of Pennsylvania," by Edward S. Morris, esq., of Philadelphia, can be had at this office, without charge. In an earnest and forcible manner the esteemed author points out the many disabilities and oppressive prejudice to which this class of our residents are subject, and the advantages to themselves, their families, their race, and to humanity, they can secure by emigration to the Liberian Republic.

The privileges and rights which that country offers to the worthy are also faithfully presented. The main exportable articles are described as sugar, coffee, cotton, ginger, arrowroot, indigo, palm oil, camwood, groundnuts, and pepper. Coffee is equal, and many consider it in appearance and flavor superior to any other. Mr. Morris lately sold a consignment of this commodity, received from a merchant at Monrovia, of six hundred pounds at 22 cents per pound. It was purchased to sell again at retail prices. A previous lot of two hundred pounds commanded 25 cents per pound. We hope that a commercial treaty will soon be entered into between our country and Liberia, so that the ships and cargoes of the latter may enter our ports free of all tonnage dues and exactions, and that its Independence may be formally acknowledged by the Federal Administration. Great Britain, France, Prussia, Belgium, and other European Powers, have anticipated us in this regard, and are securing the valuable trade of that rapidly expanding region of the vast African continent.—*Colon-ization Herald*.

PROSPECTS OF OUR FREE COLORED POPULATION.

Is there not one wise man among the leaders of the free colored population who is capable of discerning the signs of the times, and what is best to be done by his people? From various causes operating, and likely to continue to operate, a large number are considering whether for their own benefit, and that of their families, they shall not remove to Hayti or Central America.

Excepting the distance, Liberia manifestly offers every privilege and motive in a superior degree to either Hayti or Central America. The latter States have for thirty years been alternately in revolution or civil war. The language is foreign, the religion Roman Catholic established by law, the educational privileges very small, and family relations loose and highly immoral. To each one of these evils Liberia presents a strong contrast, and therefore presents a more desirable home in which a Christian freeman may settle his family.

Superadded to these are some high moral considerations. Every settler in Africa strengthens the opposition to the slave-trade, and directly aids to defend Africa from the spoiler. The great centre of the African race is on that great continent; and until progress is made for elevating, Christianizing, and civilizing her millions, the descendants of Africa will participate in her degradation and dishonor. Emigration should be to Liberia, and not to Hayti.

We invite the thoughtful and inquiring to read the speech of William M. Davis, a law-student from Liberia, delivered in Vermont, at a late meeting, as containing a reliable account of Liberia and its advantages, and also the article from Dr. Yeomans on the Christianizing of Africa, published in the December *Journal*.

The article from the pen of Dr. Yeomans, discussing the prospects of Christianity in Africa, especially will repay careful reading. If,

as now seems possible, we may almost say probable, the African slave-trade shall be legalized, we see no prospect of successfully conducting missions on that coast, except within the limits of civilized governments. Liberia—its extension, increase, and perpetuity assume increased importance, and should elicit the hearty support of all who pray for the conversion of Africa.—*Colonization Journal*.

LIBERIA AND OUR COLORED PEOPLE.

The clipper ship *South Shore*, which carried to Liberia a portion of the recaptured Africans landed at Key West, has arrived at New Orleans, with advices from Buchanan as late as September 24. President Benson's Administration in Liberia, is elevating that African State to a most promising condition. The country is every way advantageous for enterprising colored settlers. It has a salubrious climate, rich soil, good manufacturing and commercial facilities, religious freedom, an excellent Republican form of Government, and a recognized Independent Nationality. The Colonization Society offers free passage and support on the voyage, and for six months after arrival, and the Republic will cede lands for farms to worthy immigrants. We submit short extracts from letters written by prominent and reliable citizens of Liberia.

From Rev. Armistead Miller.—Many of the emigrants from your noble State (Pennsylvania) are doing well, and promise great things towards the upbuilding of our country. James Miller is carrying on his tin-shop with decided success, and in connexion with others in the firm of Miller & Co., is beginning to make quite a business show. I see nothing to hinder them from doing a very lucrative business, for which they have many advantages.

From the Rev. James S. Payne.—You will find in the late numbers of the *Liberia Herald*, a series of articles, written by myself, with the view to arrest the attention of the colored friends of the United States, and direct their emigration to the land of their fathers. Deeply convinced that no country is so truly in need of them, it is much to be regretted that any seem to have their preference elsewhere. It may be said that this field is ready for an immense number of them, that on it they are more likely to achieve their elevation and that of their kinsmen according to the flesh, than on any other part of the known world. How strange the reluctance to emigrate to it? But from the unmistakable state of things in your country, emigration is becoming a stern necessity. A portion may yet be induced to make Africa their choice, and assist to leaven the mass of ignorance which exists on this continent.

From Vice President Warner.—I am happy, indeed, that Liberia has begun to make a favorable impression upon the public mind

abroad, that the industrial and enterprising habits of her citizens, and the high tone of moral and religious influence which they are exerting upon the surrounding aboriginal tribes, have raised our country in the estimation both of the white and the colored people in America. It is to be regretted, however, that those of our brethren who are sojourning among you, and who are exiles in a strange land, hearing of the efforts we are putting forth, and the success which has crowned them, to re-establish ourselves in this our fatherland, should be satisfied to remain inert, and be afraid to cross the narrow stream which separates them from their ancestral home.—*Col. Herald.*

A PLAN FOR ORGANIZING A LIBERIAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT SOCIETY.

Our friend G. W. S. HALL, Esq., of Baltimore, who is intimately acquainted with Liberia by several years residence on her coast, and whose efforts have been unintermitted to advance her welfare, develops, in the following letter to President Benson, a proposal which must commend itself to the people, and to all the friends of that Republic. In connexion with this letter, Mr. HALL publishes the earnest recommendations of his proposal by the President, and other warm friends of the Society, and we shall be glad to publish donations for the object.

To His Excellency, President BENSON,

Hon. J. J. ROBERTS, and others,

Citizens of Liberia :

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me respectfully to solicit your approval of, and co-operation in carrying out, a measure which it is believed will, if adopted under proper precautions, greatly benefit the agricultural interest of Liberia. I mean the formation of a National Society, which, under whatever name it may be called, shall be in effect a Liberian Agricultural Implement Society, having for its object the important task of providing your farmers with sugar mills, cotton gins, and such other machinery and implements of husbandry as they may require, besides the introduction of beasts of burden, at the original cost and expense of transportation to Liberia.

From want of ability to purchase the requisite implements, your farmers have not yet been able to prepare extensively for exportation the several products which are so well adapted to your soil and climate; although much has been done by the Colonization Societies and individual friends of Liberia to make up for this want. But if the Society now proposed should be formed, and its operations carried on in the spirit of its intention, there can be but little or no

doubt that it will ultimately prove the medium through which every industrious farmer in the Republic may be furnished with the requisite machinery, for the preparation of whatever agricultural product he may consider most worthy of his especial attention.

This can only be done by the aid of capital, judiciously managed, and it is difficult to name any specific sum as being requisite, for scarce any, that might in reason be named, would be likely to exceed in amount that which could ultimately be made available. We will, however, assume that the Society should commence operations with a capital of \$3,000; all the bona fide contributions of Liberians, and paid into its Treasury prior to commencing operations.

With even this small amount in hand, it would then be in a position to remit and purchase a portion of the machinery which might be ordered by responsible individuals, and especially to urge its claims upon those friends in this country who have heretofore contributed so liberally in aid of the agricultural interest of Liberia.

Although in no way connected with your Government, or under its direction, this Society should be so entirely national as to represent, through its Officers and Directors, the agricultural interest of each of your Counties. To secure this, its managers might consist of one member from each county, who should also be a member of the County Agricultural Society—besides, the President of each of these Societies as ex-officio members of the Board.

I would also respectfully suggest that the chief officers, consisting, perhaps, of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, might be residents of Monrovia or its vicinity, and that they should be not only men possessing the confidence of your entire community, but so well known and respected abroad, as to secure the generous and earnest co-operation of all friends of Liberia, who might desire to benefit her through the agency of such a Society.

I now ship by the Bark Cordelia, consigned to Mr. D. B. Warner, a sugar mill and two boilers, valued at \$150, with a request that they be delivered to the President of this Society, if it should be organized. The mill was given me by Mr. George Page, of this City, for the exercise of my own judgment in the donation of it; and the boilers are added as a gift from the firm with which I am connected.

Permit me, in conclusion, to add that it is with considerable hesitation that I thus take the liberty of pressing my views upon your consideration, and I should not have ventured so far without first obtaining the kind countenance of several prominent friends of Liberia, from some of whom I have received the letters herewith sent you.

Very truly and respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. W. S. HALL.

THE ASHMUN INSTITUTE.

In the midst of so much discussion with reference to the colored population of our country, the Ashmun Institute has been, during the past year, favored of Providence to continue the work for them,

which no one seems to object to, viz: preparing some of their number as Missionaries and Teachers in Africa, and as Ministers of the Gospel in this country.

There have been fifteen pupils connected with the Institution within the past year, coming from six States of the Union, and some of them lately liberated from slavery, all promising young men. Two have been sent from Liberia, no doubt influenced by the three Missionaries already in Africa, graduates of the Institution.

Since November 1, another professor has been associated with Rev. J. P. Carter, the principal, viz: Rev. J. W. Martin, D. D., whose abilities and scholarship, as well as success as a teacher, promises good results.

The trustees find much difficulty in securing funds for the payment of salaries of teachers and the support of the boarding house for the pupils, the necessities of the class requiring that they both be gratuitous. There has been received the income of \$2,000 given through Mrs. Miller, of Princeton, and also \$1,000 by Mr. Guy, of Ohio. Various Churches and individuals contribute to the support of particular pupils. The library has received a valuable addition by the will of the late Rev. Dr. Neill.

Many are making application for admittance, whom our funds do not allow us to receive, and were the way open, a large number of those already preaching to colored Congregations would gladly spend a session or two in the Institution, the benefit of which, to the people who sit under their Ministry, could scarcely be estimated.—*Colonization Herald*.

KELLY LOW, OF AUGUSTA.

The Augusta, (Ga.,) papers announced some days ago, the decease of Kelly Low, a pious, venerable, and intelligent colored Clergyman of the Baptist Church, in that city. What Andrew Marshall was to Savannah, Kelly Low was to Augusta. We copy the following account of his funeral:

Circumstances beyond our control have precluded an earlier notice of the death of Kelly Low, colored Pastor of Springfield Baptist Church. This event, so deeply regretted by all classes and conditions of persons in our community, took place on the 3d instant, at his residence in this city. In 1835 he was ordained a Minister of the Gospel, and from that time to his death, he has been constant, zealous and efficient in his labors.

His funeral on Sunday afternoon was very largely attended by both black and white. The number of the latter in procession has been estimated from 1,000 to 1,500, and the number in attendance at the grave, in the Church yard, was not less than 4,000 persons. We forbear any comments of our own upon the character of the de-

ceased, and give place to the following tribute from his former owner, one of our most intelligent and prominent citizens. It reflects the sentiments of our entire community:

"From my own knowledge of Kelly Low, I can truly say that he was no ordinary man in intelligence, and in all that constitutes an honest, truthful, and reliable man. He was raised in my family from early boyhood, and was my property for over twenty-five years, and I knew him to have been as near a *perfect man* as any I have ever known of any *color*. Indeed, I have always viewed him to be without a *spot* or *blemish* in character and disposition, beginning even in his youth, and continuing up to the day of his death."—*Colonization Herald*.

REV. S. J. MATTHEWS.

The subjoined obituary of this popular member of the Liberia Methodist Conference is furnished by the Rev. J. W. Horne:

I was deeply affected by a notice of the death of the Rev. S. J. Matthews, of the Liberia Conference. I knew Brother Matthews intimately. For a couple of years, in Monrovia, our homes were within a few minutes' walk of each other. Many a time have I preached for him; many a time met him at the prayer-meeting; many a time have our hearts burned within us while we talked together of the work of God in Africa; but never did it enter my mind that Brother Matthews, so full of health and sound of constitution, could possibly be called to his rest and reward before I should be, who, while in Liberia, was so often sick and feeble. "But God's ways are not our ways, neither his thoughts our thoughts."

I always regarded Brother Matthews as one of the most promising of the young Ministers of Liberia. He was born in the colony, and had never been beyond the bounds of the Republic; but so had he improved the opportunities of our Mission and of the country as, by the help of God, to have made himself an able and acceptable Minister of Jesus Christ. He was pious, devoted, exemplary, conscientious—a firm but judicious disciplinarian—and had the confidence of the membership and Ministers of his own and other denominations. In proof of this I may mention that for five or six years he had held continuously, though only a young man of thirty-five or six years, the most important charge in our mission—that of Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, and for the last year or two had been besides presiding Elder of the district.

INTELLIGENCE.

A venerable friend in New York, expresses the wish that in our notice of the "Mendi," in last number, we had added "from Monrovia, arrived at New York, January 18." He also favors us with the following notice of the Rev. George L. Seymour:

"Rev. George L. Seymour emigrated from Hartford, Connecticut, with his family about 1838, and settled at Bassa. In July, 1857, he mainly founded the settlement of Paynesville, on the Junk river, Pessa country, over 80 miles northeast of Monrovia. In July, 1858, he went on an exploring journey to the Kong Mountains, two or three hundred miles behind Liberia. On his return in the following autumn his journal was published in the Liberia Herald, which was republished in several publications in this country.

"He died at his house in Paynesville, September, 1860, from sickness caused by a severe cut in his left hand, from a cutlass from some natives, in a clandestine attack upon him in the Kong Mountains, the 30th August, 1858. He made his escape and got back to the town he had left and received the protection of the King, but he never wholly recovered from the effects of the wound. The death of such a man as Mr. Seymour, of courage, energy, talent, and piety, is a great loss to a new country. May others be found to replace him."

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

The *Espoir*, a screw, Commander S. Douglas, succeeded in capturing a valuable prize on the 4th of December last. The *Espoir* was on her way to Ascension under canvas, and had arrived within 200 miles of the island, but being rather to leeward steam was got up to get her into the anchorage. * * *

At 3.20 p. m., the *Espoir* was up with the chase and captured her. She proved to be the bark *Clara Windsor*, of New York, without colors or papers, 260 tons burden, 727 slaves stated by her crew to be on board. * * * * * The *Espoir* kept on under steam, but her engine broke down the same night, and it was consequently a week before she reached the island.

The prize arrived two days afterwards, short of water, and with twenty deaths among her cargo. This latter must be regarded as a small average, when it is considered that the slave deck of the ship on which these 720 human beings had been packed, was only four feet in height! The prize was supplied with water and sent on from Ascension to Sierra Leone for adjudication. Slaves at Cuba were stated to be fetching six hundred dollars each, therefore the *Clara Windsor's* freight represented a market value of £86,400.

The cost of the "article" was \$60 each, or £8,000. £5 10s per head is allowed for each slave captured by our cruisers and delivered alive, and half that sum for each slave who may die after the capture of the vessel.

The proceeds of the sale of the vessel's stores and outfit are reckoned in the present instance to cover the expenses, leaving the sum allowed for the hull to be added to the spoil to be shared by the lucky captors.—*English Paper*.

AFRICA.

The latest date is November 27. Bishop Burns informs us of the continued improvement of his health; the same in relation to Rev. M. M. Clark, whose wife returned in the "Mendi" last week, with a purpose to gather up her children in this country, and take them with her upon early return. Brother Burns also gives account of the improved health of Rev. James Thompson, who had been on a visit to Cape Mount to supply the lack of service caused by the death of Rev. Brother Williams.

Bishop Burns further writes that their work, both among the civilized and heathen, increases in interest and promise: "We have laid the corner-stone of

a new church, that is to be built at Lower Caldwell. It will be a fine church when completed, which we expect soon to see. Careysburgh church is completed and dedicated.

Rev. M. M. Clark writes that his wish and purpose is to seek an appointment at Cape Mount, contiguous to our work among the Vey tribe, that he may engage in translating the Holy Scriptures of the New Testament into their language. This, he says, will be the comfort and joy of his declining years.

RESULTS OF WEST INDIAN EMANCIPATION.

A deputation lately sent to the West Indies by the English Baptist Missionary Society, met the Committee in London, October 11, 1860, and reported favorably of the results of that great measure. They say that its success is beyond doubt.

As to the *religious* condition of the Churches and people, they report :

"It was not possible to be otherwise than grateful to God for the extent and influence of religious knowledge in all parts of the native community. Judged by the numerous places of worship visible on the mountain slope, in lonely vales, and in the towns and settlements of the island, very large provision has been made for the religious wants of the people, while investigation establishes the fact that in many districts the larger part of the population is in the habit of attending Divine Worship. In several localities surrounding the Chapels, few persons were known to be altogether absentees from the House of God. Nothing could exceed the quietness, the order, and attention during Divine Service. The appearance of the people on the Lord's Day in our Chapels was generally neat ; the instances of gaudy and tasteless dress were few, certainly not exceeding two per cent. of the whole attendance." They mention the following points as particularly worthy of notice: "1st. The prompt, vigorous, and searching discipline usually maintained throughout all the Churches. 2d The tender interest and anxiety very frequently displayed towards those who have been excluded from the fellowship of the Church. 3d. With the character and devotedness of the deacons and leaders we were greatly pleased." They point out many defects, but these are mainly traceable to the fewness of Ministers in the island. Two and three Churches are placed under the pastoral superintendence of one man, and many evils result from this. Of our native Pastors, they speak in very favorable terms."

An Institution has been founded in Jamaica for training native Pastors. The great wants of the island are Ministers and Education.

MISSION TO SLAVES.

The Nashville *Christian Advocate* notices a tract of 20 pages lately published by the Southern Methodist Publishing House, calling on masters to encourage Missions among the slaves. Among other good things it says :

"There comes a period in every servant's history, whom his master survives, that must press home to the master's heart weighty reflections. It is when the toil of this life ends in death, and that death is accomplished without any cheering prospect of the life to come, and the servant finds his humble grave. 'He dwelt long with me, and received laws from me. He served me well, and, when the day was done, demanded no hire. What have I done for him? Bears he no charge against me to My Master in Heaven? Did I treat him as having a Soul to save? and what have I done for his salvation? Am I clear of his blood?' The grave levels all. The small and the great are there, and the servant is free from his master. The history of homes, whether in the country or in the city, of plantations on river-bottoms, bayous, and hammocks, will then be an open record, and every part of it will be of unspeakable importance, when those immortal beings who have been moulded and fashioned thereby take on their immortal destiny. What of heavy crops then? of so many

bales and hogsheads to the hand? What though you fed, and clothed, and housed your servant well, and kept him in good working condition? What of all this, if you have not cared for his Soul? The simple mound is raised over his body, and the account between you and him is closed, till the judgment."

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

We learn that some of the free people of color have formed a Society bearing the name of the Philadelphia Emigrant Union, with the view of encouraging emigration to Hayti. Some disposition of this sort exists, we are informed, in Charleston, also in Boston. They have received liberal offers from the Haytian Government, and the island has many rich advantages. Yet there are great moral and religious advantages, vast philanthropic considerations, which when understood, will, we doubt not, turn the main tide of colored emigrants to Africa. Thus the great work of renewing the face of the continent must, by them, be achieved.

FROM DAHOMEY.

The Rev. Henry Wharton writes from Cape Coast Castle, November 13, 1860, "Mr. Berasko is again in Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, and the horrible slaughter of human-beings, in cold blood, is again in appalling progress. Seventy persons were slain at one time; sixty at another. The English Government has warned the king against this custom, and against making war on Abbeokuta, but war still prevails in the interior of Abbeokuta. The Missionaries are, however, still engaged in their labors.

From the *Liberia Herald*.

SENTIMENT OF THE CONGOES.

We visited the receptacle a few days ago, and found the recent recaptives engaged in singing a ditty in very mournful melody. We were quite anxious to learn what the sentiments were, as every time they came to a certain portion, which seemed to be the chorus, they would clap their hands and shake their heads, exhibiting a great deal of feeling. A friend of ours requested one of the old Congoes who came by the Pons to tell him the meaning of their song. The Congo readily gave a literal translation in broken English, of which our friend has furnished us with the following edition:

Thus far we've haply come:

But here we cannot stay;

Soon we must go again,

Nor can we tell which way,

Tell which way,

Tell which way,

Nor can we tell which way.

Perhaps to a slaver sold,

Perhaps it is not so;

This ask us not to tell,

Because we do not know,

Do not know,

Do not know,

Because we do not know.

Here food and drink we find,

And pity, too, is shown;

But now we end our song,

The future is not known,

Is not known,

Is not known,

The future is not known.

THE SUNBEAM AND KROOMEN.

The Kroomen along the south-east part of our coast have been recently so often decoyed on board of vessels, and stolen or forcibly carried off, that it was with difficulty that the Niger Expedition steamer "Sunbeam," touching at Niffoa a month ago, could obtain Kroomen for her service. These deceptions toward the Kroomen have been practiced by the French emigrant ships, and by regular slave-traders; they decoy the natives on board under the pretence of hiring them for the accustomed labor in loading, down in the bights and rivers of the south coast, and then carry them off as regular slaves; several instances of this kind have occurred down on the Kroo coast.

It is to be regretted that the "Sunbeam," in order to obtain her supply of Kroomen, thought it fit to use the same method, *i. e.*, give a "big dinner" on board, invite the Kroomen, make them drunk, and then run off with them. This is a burning disgrace upon the nationality of that vessel, and a burlesque on the object and design of that very vessel as an explorer of heathen Africa, and consequently an introducer of light and civilization to Africa's dark shores.—*Liberia Herald*.

The *Liberia Herald* for November 7th, states that an investigation was made into this matter, and it was ascertained that the proceedings in the case of these vessels was that which has been usual for many years, and that no deception was practiced. The *Herald* adds, however, that the employers of Kroomen should obtain passports from the Liberian Government, and that a failure to do this is a palpable violation of the laws.

FINANCES OF LIBERIA.

In his message of December 5, 1860, President Benson gives the receipts and expenditures of the Republic during the fiscal year which closed September 30, 1860, as follows:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| The receipts into the public Treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1860, were | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$67,334 59 |
| Disbursements | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67,650 93 |
| Excess of disbursements over receipts | - | - | - | - | - | - | 316 34 |
| Increase of receipts over those of the preceding year | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20,722 34 |

He adds, that the \$11,928 37 of the amount disbursed during the year, was expended in liquidation of claims incurred previous to the last fiscal year, so that the liabilities of the Government were on the 30th September last, within a fraction of \$12,000 less than they were at the last session of the Legislature.

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

The Royal Geographical Society propose raising a subscription of £2,000, for sending an expedition, under Mr. Petherick, British consul at Khartum, up the Nile, to explore its sources, and to aid that of Captain Speke, already dispatched by way of Zanizbar for the same direction. The Society gives £100; the Foreign Office £100; Miss Burdett Coutts and Lord Ashburton each contributed £50. An appeal is made to scientific men and others, and already £685 has been secured. Should the required sum be quickly raised, Mr. Petherick undertakes to reach Gondokoro in November next; he will then explore till March, 1862, and, after the rainy season, start afresh, and continue his travels till the end of 1863 or the beginning of 1864.

RECEIPTS OF AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th January to the 20th February, 1861.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

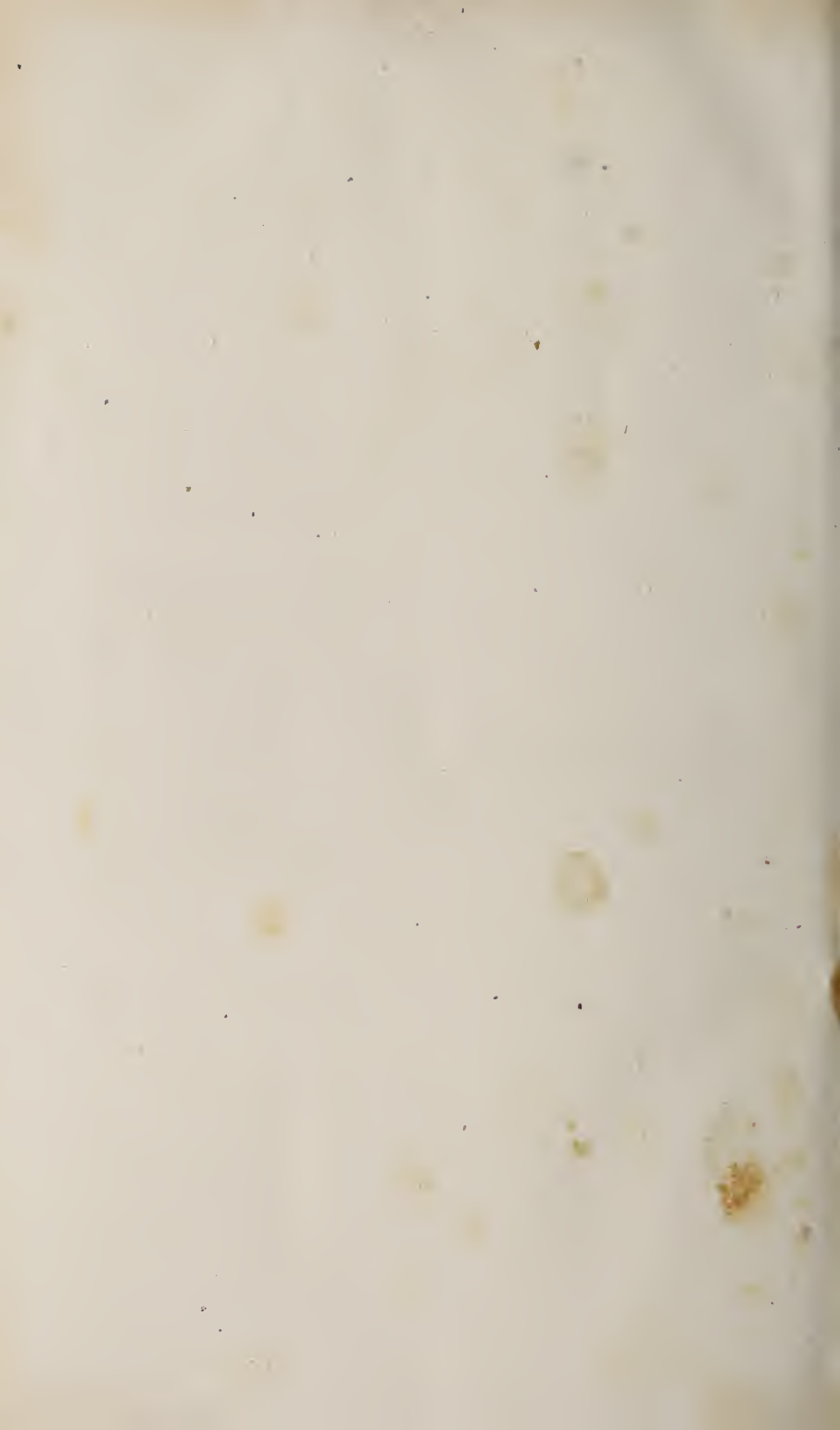
By Rev. F. Butler—\$21.32—
Lyne—Annual Collections, in part—
 Rev. E. Tenney, \$5, Hon. D. C. Churchill, \$3, Mrs. P. Churchill, T. M. Franklin, \$2 each, Mr. Chase, Miss E. Franklin, C. Steele, Mrs. E. Tenney, William Clark, J. Conant, \$1 each, others \$3.32 21 32

VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler—\$76.25—
Arlington—Mrs. Pamela Deming, \$5, H. S. Hard, A friend, each \$1 7 00
Bennington—Dea. Lyman Atwater, \$2, Rev. C. H. Hubbard, Hiram Bingham, Calvin Norton, George Boardman, Mrs. L. A. Harmon, G. W. Harmon, David Carpenter, George T. Ford, \$1 each, Nelson

| | | | |
|---|-------------|--|-------------|
| Thayer, T. C. White, 50 cents each, others \$5 | 17 00 | VIRGINIA. | |
| (Which, with previous donations, constitute Rev. C. H. Hubbard a life member.) | | Lynchburg—Mrs. M. B. Blackford, for herself, \$5, and for Miss C. \$1 | 6 00 |
| <i>Chelsea</i> —L. Bacon, \$3, William F. Duckinson, J. W. Smith, E. Fuller, F. Grow, Rev. J. C. Houghton, C. Moore, Miss F. A. Jones, \$1 each, C. N. Andrews, 75 cents, S. M. Kimball, W. W. Storrs, S. C. Coburn, Hon. Wm. Hubbard. Mrs. J. Carlton, Mrs. M. Walker, H. Roberts, Z. H. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. E. Allen, 50 cents each, others, \$3.25 | 17 50 | OHIO. | |
| <i>Hartland</i> —Dea Bates, additional, | 1 75 | Hillsboro'—Legacy of Samuel Linn, dec'd, per Rev. Sam'l Steel, D. D. | 50 00 |
| <i>St. Johnsbury</i> —Thaddeus Fairbanks, | 25 00 | By Rev. B. O. Plimpton—(\$25.50)— | |
| <i>Vernont</i> —Friend | 8 00 | <i>Atwater</i> —Mrs. Addison Wolcott, Miss C. P. Shively, Asahel Horton, Mrs. Abigail Anthony, Wallace Anthony, each 50 cents, Jeremiah Jones, \$10 | 12 50 |
| <i>West Townshend</i> —Rev. Seth S. Arnold | 4 00 | Thompson—"Without names," | 5 25 |
| | 80 25 | Windsor—Cornelia Norris | 1 50 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | Mechanicsville— | 6 25 |
| <i>Northampton</i> —Mrs. G. W. Talbot, | 5 00 | | 75 50 |
| CONNECTICUT. | | FOR REPOSITORY. | |
| By Rev. John Orcutt—\$207— | | MAINE.—Freeport—Sarah B. Hobart, for 1861, \$1. Bangor—Ebenezer Coe, to Jan. '62, \$1.50 | |
| <i>Hartford</i> —Thomas S. Williams, and James B. Hosmer, each \$50, H. Huntington, \$25, Chas. Seymour, \$20, R. Maher, \$15, D. P. Crosby, Wm. T. Lee, each \$10, Geo. W. Moore, D. Phillips, each \$5, H. L. Porter, \$3, P. Jewell, \$3 | 195 00 | NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Chester—Mrs. L. C. Brown, to April, '63, \$2. Henniker—From A. D. L. Conner, Esq., for the following—Horace Childs, \$2, Rev. J. M. R. Eaton, Jonas Wallace, Washington Berry, each \$1, Mrs. M. L. R. Conner, \$2, A. D. L. F. Conner, \$5 | |
| <i>Haddam</i> —Sam'l Arnold, \$5, Simeon H. Hubbard, \$3, O. P. Smith, E. Dickinson, Smith Ventres, Dea. Brainerd, each \$1 | 12 00 | VERMONT.—West Townshend—Rev. Seth S. Arnold, for 1861 | |
| NEW YORK. | | MASSACHUSETTS.—Sunderland—Serenio D. Clark, \$1. Newburyport—Estate of Josiah Little, \$1. Northampton—Mrs. G. W. Talbot, \$1. Boston—H. S. Oliver, \$1 | |
| <i>Hopewell Centre</i> —Mrs. L. Bureh, | 5 00 | RHODE ISLAND.—Newport—Mrs. Eliza Totten, to Jan. '62 | |
| By Rev. B. O. Plimpton—\$95.50— | | CONNECTICUT.—Lebanon—Abby Fitch, to Jan. '61, \$4. Hamden—Rev. C. W. Everest, to Jan. '62, \$3 | |
| <i>Harvorer</i> —James R. Gould, and Jas. Riley, each \$5, Hamilton Clothier and Ithamer T. Spinks, each \$10 | 30 00 | NEW YORK.—Schenectady—Rev. A. Dean, \$3. Harlem—H. W. Ripley, to Jan. '62, \$1 | |
| <i>Perrysburg</i> —James Kirkland, Abel Titus, Earl Eaton, each \$10, Miss Marietta G. Ruggs, \$5, Egbert Ostrander, \$1.50.—(This sum in part of an omission on previous return of donations received from H. L. Graves and H. C. Hurd, \$6.) | 42 50 | MARYLAND.—Baltimore—William Crane, for 1861 | |
| <i>Cattaraugus</i> —Wm. Buffington, J. P. Rider and T. Kean, each \$1, J. B. Darling, \$5 | 8 00 | VIRGINIA.—Buchanan—J. Anthony, to Jan. '63, \$6. Fredericksburg—Wash'n Whitlow, \$1. Petersburg—R. F. Jackson, Jan. '63, \$5 | |
| <i>Forestville</i> —Samuel Young, \$10, Dr. Avery, \$5 | 15 00 | OHIO.—Keene—Miss P. G. Child, for '61 | |
| | 100 50 | TENNESSEE.—Ringgold—W. W. Elliott, from July, '56, to July, '61 | |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. | | INDIANA.—Aurora—Rev. Amzi W. Freeman, to Jan. '62 | |
| <i>Washington City</i> —J. C. Rives, annual donation, \$50, J. P. Ingle, do., \$10, Miscellaneous | 811 00 | MICHIGAN.—Harvey—Rev. Joseph Harvey, D. D., to Jan. '62 | |
| UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT— | | MISSOURI.—Jefferson City—Martin D. Noland, in full | |
| For support in Liberia, 3d and 4th months, of Recaptives taken from Key West, | \$14,850 00 | Total Repository | 59 50 |
| 2d, 3d and 4th months, of Africans landed from the slavers "Storm King" and "Erie,"—less \$5,465.98, drafts of Gov't Agent, Rev. John Seys, paid him on account of the same, | 31,609 02 | Donations | 505 57 |
| | 46,459 02 | Legacies | 50 00 |
| | 47,330 02 | Miscellaneous | 811 00 |
| | | U. S. Government | 46,459 02 |
| | | Aggregate Amount | \$47,885 09 |





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